

# The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

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The Watchman and Southron.

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## An International Hunt. ALL OF THE POWERS READY FOR THE GAME.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—As a result of a consideration of the Turkish situation at yesterday's cabinet meeting, the cruiser Minneapolis was to-day given orders to take on coal and other stores without delay and to sail for the European naval station. Her destination is Smyrna, Asia Minor, and her duty will be to assist the flagship San Francisco and the cruiser Marblehead in protecting the interests of American missionaries and other citizens of the United States.

It was stated authoritatively to-day that there were no new developments in the Armenian situation involving this government, but from the general aspect of the present state of affairs, it was deemed best to dispatch another United States war vessel.

The action of the administration with regard to the Minneapolis was brought about through numerous appeals from the missionary organizations and prominent men in this country to increase the United States naval force on the coast of Asia Minor. Scores of letters have been received by the State Department representing that the lives and property of American missionaries were in jeopardy. The last few days have witnessed an increase in these communications and the order issued to-day was the result.

The commander of the Minneapolis is Captain G. H. Wadleigh. The vessel is now at Norfolk, where she will take 600 tons of coal on board and then proceed to Hampton Roads to secure the 900 additional tons necessary to fill her bunkers. With this amount of fuel, the Minneapolis would be able to proceed direct to Smyrna without stopping; but she will break the long voyage at Gibraltar to replenish the stores. The Minneapolis is the fastest ship in the United States navy. On her official trial trip she maintained an average speed of more than 23 knots an hour for the required time. It is not the intention of the navy department, however, to test her capabilities in this line and the vessel will proceed at a rate of between 15 and 16 knots an hour, which is her most economical speed from the standpoint of coal consumption. Ninety-seven tons a day will be all that is necessary to secure the rate given, while the use of a lesser or a greater amount would be disproportionate in economy or fleetness to the result that can be obtained by using the amount named.

It is expected at the navy department that the Minneapolis will be ready to sail from Hampton Roads for Gibraltar by Nov. 25. The distance is about 3,200 knots, while from Gibraltar to Smyrna 1,700 more must be traversed. At the rate of 15 knots an hour, the Minneapolis cannot be expected to reach Smyrna in less than 16 days, allowing two days for coaling at Gibraltar. It is more likely, however, that the time consumed in the long voyage will be nearer three weeks. In addition to her officers, the Minneapolis will carry 400 blue jackets and 45 marines. It is understood that Smyrna was selected for her destination because it is the best place for the missionaries to gather in the event of danger to their lives.

### TURKISH TALES.

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Turkish legation this evening received the following telegram from the sublime porte under to-day's date:

"A band of agitators formed by the Armenian apson of Touzbach (this parson had been condemned to hard labor for life, but passed recently) attacked and plundered the Mussulman village of Adjipour. The same parson was the cause of the disorders at Bejlikdji, and other villages.

"The Armenian agitator, Haama Zaspas, wounded another Armenian called Keork, in one of the streets of Bitlis, for the reason that the latter tried to convince his brother-in-law not to attack the Mosques and not to commit other depredations. The rioters of Gumuch-Djik, having murdered Arif Effendi, member of the council of administration, and having wounded one soldier, an affray occurred. The authorities took the necessary measures for the preservation of order.

"The authorities of Mardin seized

a subversive letter written by a Protestant professor of the city, named Khochebrohan. In that letter the professor was trying to convince both Kurds and Christians that the so-called Armenian principality was going to be established.

"Notwithstanding the service and assurances of the local authorities given to the principal Armenians and ecclesiastics of Marash, the rioters continue to keep closed their shops. They also killed one Mussulman, fired from their houses on the troops and gendarmes and on peaceful inhabitants; they also set fire to different parts of the city. The authorities, however, succeeded in mastering the fire and restoring order."

### PETITIONING THE PATRIARCH.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—Advices from Aleppo are that all Americans at Aintab, Marash, Orfah and Mardin are safe. The missionaries at Kharput are leaving and returning temporarily to Constantinople.

The American provincial refugees here have petitioned the patriarch to avert a famine in their country and ask him to appeal to Europe.

It is stated that the ministers refused to receive the patriarch unless he publishes an encyclical letter calling on all Americans to maintain order and condemning their intrigues and demands on the Turkish government. The patriarch's position is becoming extremely difficult. He has again appealed to the embassies, informing them of various massacres and begging their good offices to put an end to the situation. The officials insist that the Armenian journals here shall publish articles approving the government policy and condemning the Armenians. Several Armenian prisoners who have been released from prison for lack of evidence upon which to convict them, declare they were beaten sadly in prison to compel them to reveal the plans of the Armenian committee. None yielded.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian ambassador here, has replied to the recent appeal of the Armenian Catholics at Tiflis. He refers to the conflicts in the provinces, which, he says, were unfortunate in most cases, caused by Armenians who had been instigated by their revolutionary committees. The result was a terrible revenge on the part of the Turks in the form of a horrible massacre on the Christians. The sultan has sanctioned the scheme of reforms prepared by the powers and is proceeding to effect them. To this end it is necessary for the leaders of the people to persuade the latter to desist from revolutionary attempts, abandon idle hope of foreign intervention, stop all disturbances and co-operate in the restoration of peace.

### AUSTRIA'S FLEET SAILS.

Vienna, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Panola says that the Australian war vessels recently ordered to prepare for service in connection with the Turkish troubles, have sailed for the Aegean sea. The fleet consists of the warships Tegethoff, Elizabeth and Blitz. The Tegethoff, is a battleship of the second class. She carries six 11-inch, six 3 1/2-inch and two 2 3/4-inch guns and eleven machine guns. In addition she has two torpedo ejectors. She is of 5,000 indicated horse power and has a speed of 14 knots.

The Kaiserin Elizabeth is a steel ram cruiser. She carries two 9 1/4-inch guns, two 6-inch Krupp guns, two 2 3/4-inch and 11 machine guns and has six torpedo ejectors. She is of 9,900 indicated horse power and is rated at a speed of 19 1/2 knots.

The Blitz is a double screw steel torpedo catcher and carries nine machine guns. She is of 2,600 indicated horse power, with a speed of 23 1/2 knots.

### ON THE GROUND.

Rome, Nov. 20.—The Italian squadron has arrived at Smyrna.

### MEETING OF AMBASSADORS.

Constantinople, Nov. 20.—Five ambassadors and Mr. Herbert, secretary of the British legation, met at the French embassy on Nov. 18th and discussed the supplementary measures for the restoring of order in Anatolia to be submitted to the porte. It is understood that common action to protect foreigners is pending.

### UNCLE SAM'S DESIGN.

London, Nov. 20.—Prime Minister Salisbury to-day received at the foreign office United States Ambassador Bayard and the ambassadors of all the great powers. The Chronicle to-morrow will refer to this as a meeting of the ambassadors, and will remark that it is more important than usual. Mr. Bayard had not been at the foreign office for many months, and The Chronicle says it is believed that his presence there to-day points to a desire on the part of the United States to join the European concert.

### TWO MORE FRENCHMEN.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The French torpedo boat La Fleche has been ordered to proceed to Smyrna to join Admiral Maigrot's division. The cruiser Lincis has been ordered to proceed to the coast of Syria.

## It's a Trust Agreement.

In Violation of the Interstate Commerce Laws.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Speaking of the agreement signed in New York yesterday by the officers of the Joint Traffic Association, Senator Chandler to-day said:

"I have not examined the contract in detail. Apparently, the railroad managers have been trying during six months to modify the agreement so as to avoid appearing to violate the law. Yet it now stands as a trust agreement in restraint of trade and commerce, the making of rates for every road being committed to the board representing all the roads, so that no road can lower any of its rates to the public without violating the agreement. The provisions for fixing each road which may break the agreement and using the fine for the benefit of other roads, is an illegal division of earnings. The President, the Attorney General and Chairman Morrison can easily defeat the agreement by procuring the indictment of all the signers under both the anti-trust and anti-pooling statutes. The recitals in the agreement that the managers do not intend to violate the interstate commerce law is the meanest subterfuge ever attempted to be imposed upon an intelligent community. The law now explicitly forbids pooling agreements and trusts like this. The whole object of the railroad presidents is to make a trust and a pooling agreement, and it is barefaced effrontery to insert this pretense of a desire to observe the law.

"I cannot add anything to my emphatic utterances concerning this crime to what I have said in my letters to the President and his subordinates. If this gigantic trust can deliberately and defiantly trample upon national law, no trust can be suppressed in America."

### Scandal at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—C. A. Humphreys and C. C. Miller, students of Union college, who are charged with having committed many burglaries in this city and vicinity recently, appeared in the police court this morning, and through their counsel, H. G. Glenn, waived examination. They were held for the action of the grand jury at the January term of the court. Bail has not yet been obtained for the accused.

The room containing the great variety of plunder stolen by Humphreys and Miller from stores and residences was turged with people all the forenoon, hundreds coming from motives of curiosity, but scores of others from hopes of finding goods or articles that had been stolen from them. Most of the property has been identified and the ownership proved. In some cases, canned goods, pictures, utensils and nicknacks that had not been missed have been discovered by the owners in the multifarious collection. Some things, however, are not yet claimed.

### THEY DID NOT KICK.

The Legislature Don't Seem to Mind the Change.

Several members of the Legislature, not members of the Constitutional Convention, have been in the city since the ordinance postponing the meeting of the Legislature was passed. Those who expressed an opinion on the matter did not seem to mind the change, though they said they had expected to meet here at the usual time. Some of them thought that no Legislature would be held this year at all, which they considered a very unwise move. The general opinion seems to be that the session will last nearly as long as the Convention as there are a number of important matters up for consideration which will have to be acted on since the formation of a new Constitution.

One member said he regretted the fact that the General Assembly could not attend the Atlanta Exposition in a body on South Carolina Day. It looks now as if the Convention will try and adjourn by Tuesday night, the regular day for the convening of the Legislature. In that case they could do one month's good work before Christmas and then be able to finish up by the first of February.

The Legislature, however, is not kicking about the postponement of the session for they know they will have their hands full when they do meet.

The proclamation of Governor Evans was sent out yesterday to each member of the General Assembly, telling them, that they will be required to meet in this city on Tuesday, January 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock.—Columbia Register.

## Cuba Must be Free.

The Cause Advocated in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The cause of Cuba was eloquently and boldly advocated at the Academy of Music tonight at a meeting held under the auspices of the Philadelphia Brigade, Pennsylvania reserves. The principal address of the evening was made by Governor Claude Matthews of Indiana, who delivered the speech upon "Free Cuba" that he had prepared to deliver at the Atlanta exposition. The audience was not large but it made up in enthusiasm what it lacked in numbers and Governor Matthews and the other speakers were heartily applauded and the sentiments they gave utterance to in behalf of Cuban liberty were those of their auditors.

Governor Matthews was followed by Gonzalo de Quesada of New York, the secretary of the Cuban junta. Mr. de Quesada made an impassioned and dramatic speech, appealing to the sympathies of the audience for the struggling Cubans, and asking that they be recognized as belligerents by this government. Resolutions of sympathy and promising aid to the Cubans were adopted. The resolutions also called upon the senators and representatives of Pennsylvania and upon the two houses of congress when they meet to pass a concurrent resolution directing the President to recognize the Republic of Cuba as a belligerent nation. A committee of the Philadelphia brigade will present the resolutions to Mr. Cleveland.

Capt. W. W. Kerr, assistant district attorney of Philadelphia, made the most radical speech of the evening in favor of the Cubans. Capt. Kerr has attained wide notoriety of late as the owner of the steamships Leon and Laurada which have been accused of landing filibustering expeditions upon the shores of Cuba. Capt. Kerr boldly proclaimed his right under the laws of this country to land men and munitions of war upon the coast of Cuba, and that the burden of preventing him doing this rested upon the maintenance of a blockade by Spain. He ridiculed and derided the opinion of Attorney General Harmon that the laws of this country prevented him from doing this, and asserted that under orders from Washington every custom inspector in the ports of the United States has become a Spanish spy. Continuing, he said: "And they might as well know that until Cuba is free, ships will constantly sail from this country and land upon the coast of Cuba men and arms and furthermore, if they keep their eyes and ears open they will hear of another expedition being landed in about 10 days. They talk about risks. We're willing to take the risk."

Captain Kerr spoke at great length in this strain and told of the oppressive taxation imposed by the Spanish government upon the natives of Cuba and asserted that if this government recognizes the belligerency of the island and should need men to go there and fight Spain, he for one, would be willing to go. He laughed at the blockade that Spain is maintaining and said that there were miles and miles of the Cuban coast upon which filibustering expeditions could land daily without a Spanish cruiser being seen.

Col. Wm. Frazier, commander of the Philadelphia brigade, announced to the meeting that he had received word from Congressman Amos Cummings that the latter had today drawn up a concurrent resolution which he will present to congress recognizing Cuba's belligerents.

### Internal Revenue Receipts.

Washington, Nov. 21.—The report of Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia, commissioner of internal revenue, made public to-day, states that the receipts for the fiscal year had fallen \$27,753,000 below his estimates. This he attributes to a decision of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional after only \$77,000 had been collected. His estimate for the year was \$171,000,000. The actual receipts were \$143,246,000. In regard to next year the commissioner says: "After a careful comparison of receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the months of July, August and September, 1895, with collections for the same months in the previous fiscal years and giving due weight to improved business conditions manifested through the country in the peculiar lines touched by internal taxation, I estimate that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$165,000,000."

New York, Nov. 20.—One hundred and thirty Brooklynites left this afternoon by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Atlanta Exposition to do honor to Brooklyn day. The party will arrive at their destination early Friday morning and will start back on Tuesday next at 1 A. M., reaching their homes about 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

## Francis Schlatter.

What is the Secret of His Wonderful Success as a Healer?

New York Tribune.

It is not easy to form an intelligent idea of the apparent power over disease possessed by Francis Schlatter, the healer. Perhaps we should say undoubted, rather than apparent, power; for it seems to be established by numerous reputable witnesses that he has effected a large number of remarkable cures. But what is the secret of his power, whether due to the unique personal magnetism of the man or some abnormal gift, it is impossible to say. The whole subject is involved in obscurity, which has been, if anything, increased by the widespread vogue that has come to him.

The facts as to the man himself, so far as they appear to be established, are substantially as follows: He is an Alsatian peasant, fairly well educated and intelligent, who came to this country a few years ago and settled in Jamesport, Long Island, as a shoemaker. His record in Jamesport was good. He was addicted to no bad habits, made excellent shoes, paid his way and saved money. He was in love with a young woman, who, however, refused to marry him. In the society of the village he was sized up as a good fellow, with queer views, who could "talk like a book." He had "visions" also, and had much to say about the great questions of life and destiny. But at this time he made no pretensions to the possession of any unusual power.

Last year he went to New Mexico, and was next heard of as a wonderful "New Messiah" with an extraordinary power of curing diseases. He at once became locally famous, but we believe he was finally imprisoned in that territory for falsely claiming divine powers. However that may be, he went to Denver a few months ago and since then his career has been closely followed by the public. It is easy to say that he is a charlatan, who is deceiving the public, or that he is a half enthusiast, who is deceiving himself; but either of these theories involve difficulties that are most insuperable. For, as we have observed, there is satisfactory evidence that he has effected remarkable cures. Had these cures been wrought under the auspices of the Roman church, which claims still to exercise the power of miracle conferred on the Apostles by Jesus, we should be able to classify them with such phenomena as Lourdes and other shrines. Or had Schlatter gained a following of ignorant and superstitious people, the whole matter might be dismissed as unworthy of notice. But the healer appears to be working independently of any religious denomination, and, if the accounts of him are trustworthy, he claims some mysterious missions from "the Father," presumably God, by virtue of which, he says, he is able to do what he does. Moreover, he has been exercising his vocation in a city whose citizens are perhaps less given to credulity and superstitious illusions than any other community in the world.

Not only that, but the people who testify to the reality of his cures, giving names and dates capable of verification, are hard-headed men of affairs, whose veracity cannot be impeached, and many of whom at first looked upon Schlatter as an ordinary humbug. These men are loud in asserting that the healer possesses remarkable powers, however they may be explained. The fact, indeed, need not be questioned: he has witnessed in Denver during the last few weeks, when so many thousands have stood patiently in line waiting to be healed, can only be explained by admitting that Schlatter exercises some influence not possessed by ordinary people. What is it, and whence does he derive it? He takes no money for his cures, and therefore the theory of self-seeking seems to be excluded. Is he, indeed, what he apparently considers himself to be? Or is he merely laboring under delusions, due to some form of insanity. On the other hand, excluding the theory that his power is divine, shall we say that he only does what all men might do if their natures were purified from the dross of materialism? Or is the whole thing a passing phase of

credulity built upon the inherent weakness and fickleness of the human mind, and therefore destined soon to be forgotten along with so many similar phenomena? To these questions at present there can be no satisfactory answer. The two established facts are the man and his sudden fame.

## Panic Stricken Girls.

Narrow Escape of Hundreds of Them From Fire.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—A fire which caused a property loss of \$500,000 and imperiled the lives of half a thousand persons, mostly young women, originated at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the third floor of Charles Emmerich & Co., feather and down goods factory, 175-181 south Canal street. The conflagration was attended by scenes of intense excitement and a score of firemen narrowly escaped being killed by fire and falling walls. When the flames were raging most furiously, in spite of the best efforts of 25 engines and a small army of firemen, frebrands were carried by the wind to adjoining manufacturing buildings and it looked as if many more would have to go.

The seven-story brick building from 175 Canal street, south to the corner of Jackson street, the nine-story brick building adjoining on the north, and the greater part of the four-story brick building in the same direction, were entirely destroyed. These buildings occupied nearly the whole of the block on the west side of Canal street between Adams and Jackson street. The seven and nine-story buildings were owned by Warren Springer, and the owner of the four-story building, which is one-third saved, Wm. J. Wilson. The buildings were amply insured.

The following firms were burned out:

Shober & Carqueville, lithographers, who occupied most of the Excelsior building at the corner of Jackson street; George E. Loyd & Co., electrotype and stereotype machinery manufacturers; Geo. E. Lloyd & Co., Cleveland bicycles; Chas. Emmerich & Co., feathers and down goods; Schnadig Bros. and Co., ladies shoes; Abner shirt waist factory; Gibson Gas Fixture company; Chambers brick machinery manufacturers, Russell Piano company; Banner shirt waist factory, Epworth piano and organ factory; Heusner Bakery company; Samuel Lyon, mill supplies; George F. Blake, steam pump works; Knowles steam pump works; Derby Cycle company; Strouss, Eisendrath & Dron, manufacturers of mattresses and quilts.

The fire started from an explosion of chemicals used in cleaning feathers and the rapidity with which the flames spread in the Emmerich factory, where 200 girls and women are employed, created a panic in that building. The frightened employees on the upper floors rushed for the elevators, which were small and few, and the stairways were soon jammed with horror-stricken and fainting females. Cool-headed men and police officers summoned by the fire alarms in quick succession came to the rescue and prevented a fire horror. Officers stood guard at the elevators and stairways to prevent more than a safe number of women using those means of exit.

The excitement was as great among the 200 female employees of the Banner Waist company, whose factory adjoined the Emmerich factory. Only a thin wall divided the Springer building, which were practically one, and in an alarmingly short time the flames had extended up and down and through the walls to the buildings on each side. The police and firemen had a hard task to get all the young women in safety to the street, many having to be carried out unconscious or else driven out, because they wanted to save their small personal property while there was time for all to get their cloaks and hats. So far as the police learned, all who were employed in the building escaped without serious injury, although many were bruised and scratched.

### How To Prevent Croup.

Some reading that will prove interesting to young mothers. How to guard against the disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by Dr. A. J. Childs.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

**Royal Baking Powder**  
ABSOLUTELY PURE